

Unit 1: Introductions	
Introduction	<u>Greetings</u> and <u>introductions</u> . (Saludos y presentaciones)
Grammar	The verb " <u>to be</u> " in the <u>present simple tense</u> . Subject pronouns ("I, you, he, she, it, we, they").
Working life	<u>Contacts</u> : Introduce another person; Greet someone you know; On the phone; E-mail. (Presentar a una persona; saludar a alguien que conoces; llamar por teléfono; escribir un e-mail).
Real world	<u>Numbers</u> . <u>More numbers</u> . <u>The time</u> (video) Pronunciation: /I/, /i:/, /e/, /eI/

GREETINGS. (Saludos) Greet (saludar) We can make two distinctions: Formal and informal greetings. <table> <tr> <td>Formal</td><td>Informal</td></tr> <tr> <td>Good morning.</td><td>Hello.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Good afternoon.</td><td>Hi.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Good evening.</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>-----</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Goodnight.</td><td>See you.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Goodbye.</td><td>Bye.</td></tr> </table>		Formal	Informal	Good morning.	Hello.	Good afternoon.	Hi.	Good evening.		-----		Goodnight.	See you.	Goodbye.	Bye.
Formal	Informal														
Good morning.	Hello.														
Good afternoon.	Hi.														
Good evening.															

Goodnight.	See you.														
Goodbye.	Bye.														
INTRODUCTIONS. (Presentaciones) Introduce yourself (presentarse) We can distinguish two types of contexts: <u>on the phone</u> and <u>the rest</u> . The language we use on the phone is different. <table> <tr> <td>On the phone</td><td>Other contexts</td></tr> <tr> <td>It's Mary (here).</td><td>I'm Mary.</td></tr> <tr> <td>This is Mary.</td><td>My name's Mary.</td></tr> </table>		On the phone	Other contexts	It's Mary (here).	I'm Mary.	This is Mary.	My name's Mary.								
On the phone	Other contexts														
It's Mary (here).	I'm Mary.														
This is Mary.	My name's Mary.														
What's your name?	¿Cómo te llamas?														
My name is ...	Me llamo ...														
What's your address?	¿Cuál es tu dirección?														
It's 12, Elm Street. (Road, Avenue, Square, Lane)	Calle (Carretera, Avenida, Plaza, Camino) Elm, número 12.														
What's your telephone number?															
It's 020 7828 3426.	¿Cuál es tu número de teléfono?														
(Recuerda que los números de teléfono se dicen de uno en uno, excepto si son dos iguales que se dice "double").	Es el 020 7828 3426.														

How are you?	¿Cómo estás?
Fine, thanks.	Bien, gracias.
And you?	¿Y tú?
What about you?	
This is ...	Éste/a es ...
Nice to meet you.	
Pleased to meet you.	Encantado/a.
How do you do?	
Where are you from?	¿De dónde eres?
I'm from Spain.	Soy español/a.
Ejemplo de diálogo informal.	Ejemplo de diálogo formal.
<p>Susan: Hello. I'm Susan. What's your name?</p> <p>Mary: Hi. I'm Mary. Nice to meet you.</p> <p>Susan: Nice to meet you too.</p> <p>Mary: How are you, Susan?</p> <p>Susan: Fine, thanks. And you?</p> <p>Mary: I'm OK, thanks.</p>	<p>Susan: Good morning. My name's Susan. What's your name?</p> <p>Mary: Good morning. My name's Mary. How do you do?</p> <p>Susan: How do you do?</p> <p>Mary: How are you, Susan?</p> <p>Susan: I'm fine, thank you. What about you?</p> <p>Mary: Fine, thank you.</p>
MEETINGS. (Reuniones) Meet (encontrarse con alguien)	

THE VERB "TO BE".						
Present Simple.						
Affirmative		Negative			Interrogative	Short answer.
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form 1	Short form 2		
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not		Am I?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
You are	You're	You are not	You're not	You aren't	Are you?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
He/She/It is	He's	He is not	He's not	He isn't	Is he?	Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
We/You/They are	We're	We are not	We're not	We aren't	Are we?	Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.

El verbo 'To be' tiene una importancia especial en inglés. Se corresponde a los verbos españoles "ser" y "estar". Dependiendo del sentido de la frase deduciremos de cual de los dos se trata.

I am English / *Soy inglés*

I am in England / *Estoy en Inglaterra*

Tiene algunos usos especiales distintos a sus equivalentes españoles.

- Sirve para expresar la edad, en cuyo caso se traduce por 'tener':

Mary is 20 years old / *Maria tiene 20 años*

I am 21 / *Yo tengo 21 años*

How old are you? / *¿Cuántos años tienes?*

- Para expresar las sensaciones también se emplea el verbo 'to be' y equivale al 'tener' español.

Are you hungry? / *¿Tienes hambre?*

He is thirsty / *Tiene sed*

- También para hablar sobre el tiempo atmosférico. En este caso se traduce por 'hacer'

It's windy / *Hace viento*


It's very cold / *Hace mucho frío*


• People and places •


GRAMMAR


To be

- 1 a) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb *to be* and information from the boxes. Use contracted forms where possible.


1 Name: This is Lars.
 Age: He _____ years old.
 Country: He _____ from _____.
 Job: He _____ a _____.
 His address _____


 His phone number _____

2 Names: Mikiko and _____ twins.
 Age: They _____ years old.
 Country: They _____ from _____.
 Job: They _____
 Their address _____

 Their phone number _____

- b) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb *to be* and information about you. Use contracted forms where possible.

Name: My name _____.
 Age: I _____ years old.
 Country: I _____ from _____.
 Job: I _____ a(n) _____.
 My address _____

 My phone number _____

1
 Name: Lars
 Age: 22
 Nationality: Swedish
 Address: 31 Krusegatan,
 Malmö, Sweden
 Telephone: 00 46 40 637871




2
 Names: Mikiko and Yuko
 Age: 31
 Nationality: Japanese
 Address: 3-Chome, Bunkyo-ku,
 Tokyo 112, Japan
 Telephone: 00 81 3 32614459




- 2 a) Write negative sentences. Use the correct form of the verb *to be* and contracted forms.

1 Lars is 18 years old.

He isn't 18.

2 His phone number is 669 14468.

It _____.

3 I'm from England.

I _____.

4 Mikiko and Yuko are from Taiwan.


They _____.

5 My phone number is 777 6541.

My _____.

6 Mikiko and Yuko's address is 18 Green Road.

Their _____.

- b) [ 1.1] Listen and check your answers.

3 Write questions for these answers.

1 (Lars / Danish)

Is Lars Danish? No, he's Swedish.

2 (he / a student)

_____? No, he's a waiter.

3 (Mikiko and Yuko / Korean)

_____? No, they're Japanese.

4 (they / sisters)

_____? Yes, they are.

5 (Lars / 22 years old)

_____? Yes, he is.

6 (his address / 22 Slot Road)

_____? No, it isn't.

7 (Mikiko and Yuko / teachers)

_____? No, they're not.

8 (their / phone number 540 6006)

_____? No, it isn't.

9 (your / phone number 300 0014)

_____? No, it isn't.

10 (you / English)

_____? No, I'm not.

4 a) Complete the conversations with a question word and a verb from the boxes below. Use the contracted form of the verbs where possible.

Question words

What Where How

Verbs

's (is) are

- 1 A: Hello. What's your name?
 2 B: Gabriella. _____ your name?
 3 A: Freddie. _____ you from, Gabriella?
 4 B: I'm from Venezuela. _____ you from, Freddie?
 A: Canada.
 A: This is a photograph of my sister.
 5 B: _____ her name?
 A: Brenda.

6 B: _____ old is she?

A: She's 20 years old.

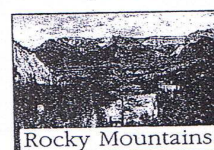
7 B: _____ old are you?

A: I'm 23.

8 A: _____ your address in London?

B: 24 Hill Street.

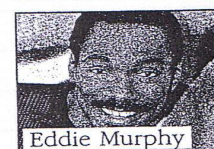
b) [1.2] Listen and check your answers.

5 Look at the photographs. Write short answers for these questions. Use the verb *to be*.

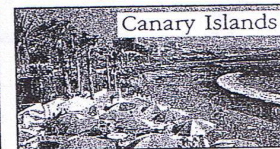
Rocky Mountains



Buenos Aires



Eddie Murphy



Canary Islands

- 1 Are the Rocky Mountains in Canada?
Yes, they are.
 2 Is Brazil a small country? No, it isn't.
 3 Is Buenos Aires in Uruguay? _____
 4 Is Eddie Murphy Irish? _____
 5 Are you Australian? _____
 6 Are the Canary Islands near England?

 7 Is the Kremlin in Hungary? _____
 8 Are Prince Charles and Prince Andrew brothers? _____



Kremlin



Prince Charles



Prince Andrew



Sydney, Australia

Cardinal Numbers

Table of Cardinal Numbers

Cardinal numbers from 1 through 1,000,000			
1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one	31 thirty-one
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two	40 forty
3 three	13 thirteen	23 twenty-three	50 fifty
4 four	14 fourteen	24 twenty-four	60 sixty
5 five	15 fifteen	25 twenty-five	70 seventy
6 six	16 sixteen	26 twenty-six	80 eighty
7 seven	17 seventeen	27 twenty-seven	90 ninety
8 eight	18 eighteen	28 twenty-eight	100 a/one hundred
9 nine	19 nineteen	29 twenty-nine	1,000 a/one thousand
10 ten	20 twenty	30 thirty	1,000,000 a/one million

Separation between hundreds and tens

Hundreds and tens are usually separated by 'and' (in American English 'and' is not necessary).

110 - one hundred *and* ten

1,250 - one thousand, two hundred *and* fifty

2,001 - two thousand *and* one

Hundreds

Use 100 always with 'a' or 'one'.

100 - *a* hundred / *one* hundred

'a' can only stand at the beginning of a number.

100 - *a* hundred / *one* hundred

2,100 - two thousand, *one* hundred

Thousands and Millions

Use 1,000 and 1,000,000 always with 'a' or 'one'.

1,000 - *a* thousand / *one* thousand

201,000 - two hundred and *one* thousand

Use commas as a separator.

57,458,302

Singular or Plural?

Numbers are usually written in singular.

two hundred Euros

several thousand light years

The plural is only used with *dozen*, *hundred*, *thousand*, *million*, *billion*, if they are not modified by another number or expression (e.g. a few / several).

hundreds of Euros

thousands of light years

The time.

La hora.

La expresión utilizada en inglés para preguntar la hora es la siguiente:

What time is it? o también **What's the time?** (menos usual) = ¿*Qué hora es?*

Aunque también existen otras posibilidades:

- *Have you got the time?*
- *Could you tell me the time please?*
- *Would you mind telling me the time?*
- *Have you got the time on you?*
- *You wouldn't know the time, would you?*
- *Do you know the time?*

Debemos hacer una distinción entre lenguaje formal e informal. Ambas formas utilizan **"It's"** para responder. A partir de este punto son diferentes:

FORMAL:

En los horarios oficiales (por ejemplo los horarios de transportes) se sigue el sistema internacional de división del tiempo en 24 horas.

I left on the 10.30 train from Edinburgh / *Salí de Edimburgo en el tren de las 10:30*

Para decir la hora de esta manera, únicamente decimos los **números** que aparecen delante y detrás de los dos puntos:

10:30 It's ten thirty.

Se utiliza '**a.m.**' y '**p.m.**' en un lenguaje más formal y normalmente escrito.

Ej. *Banks are open from 9:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.*

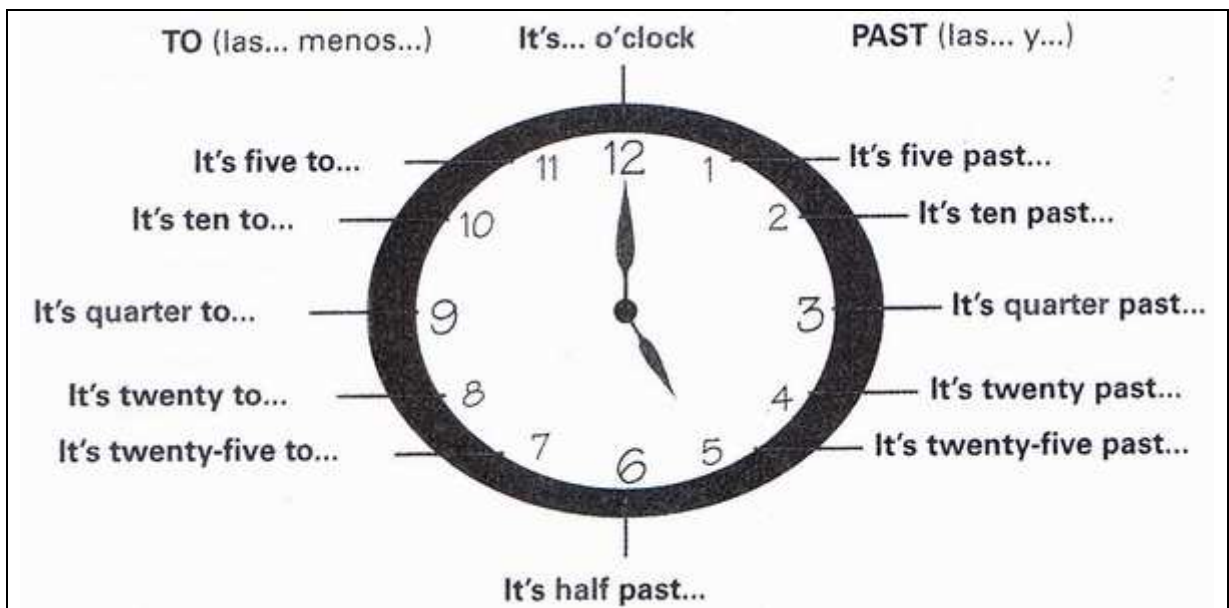
INFORMAL:

Excepto cuando nos referimos a las horas en punto, el orden es diferente al español.

7:00 It's seven **o'clock**.

o'clock es una contracción antigua que significa 'of the clock' (del reloj). El empleo actual equivale al español 'en punto' (seven o'clock = *siete en punto*).

El orden a partir de aquí es el siguiente: **It's** + (**minutes**) + **past** / **to** + (**time**)



Cuando a la hora sigue una fracción de minutos, si es inferior a 30 se utiliza el adverbio '**past**'.

Si es superior, se indican los minutos seguidos de la preposición '**to**'.

11:20 It's twenty past eleven / *son las once y veinte*

3:50 It's ten to four / *son las cuatro menos diez*

Para decir "y media" utilizamos "**half past**", para "y cuarto" utilizamos " (a) **quarter past**" y para "menos cuarto", "(a) **quarter to**":

7:30 It's half past seven.

2:15 It's quarter past two.

2:45 It's quarter to three.

En lenguaje coloquial se utiliza : '**in the morning**', '**in the afternoon**', '**in the evening**', '**at night**'

12:00 = **midday**

24:00 = **midnight**

THE TIME.

A. Write the times in figures. (Escribe la hora con cifras.)

Example: It's one o'clock. 1:00

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 1. It's five to two. | _____ | 2. It's a quarter past six. | _____ |
| 3. It's five to ten. | _____ | 4. It's three o'clock. | _____ |
| 5. It's half past twelve. | _____ | 6. It's ten past one. | _____ |

B. Write the times in two ways: formal and informal. (Escribe las horas de manera formal e informal.)

Example: 2:10 Formal: It's two ten. Informal: It's ten past two.

	Formal.	Informal
6:35	_____	_____
11:30	_____	_____
3:20	_____	_____
9:10	_____	_____
4:55	_____	_____
7:45	_____	_____